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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

IN HIS ACCOUNT of the new Anglo-Saxon societies in Australasia and South Africa* M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, a son of the distinguished economist of the *Collège de France*, gives us something more than a mere book of travels. While it contains many acute observations on Australian and South African affairs due to the author's personal experience, it co-ordinates a great body of information which could not have been gathered by the casual traveler, but shows the research of the scholar and the economist. For the author is concerned first with the economic and social life of the countries he visited and shows himself apt in describing it. While he does not conceal that he shares the strong individualistic tendencies of the school in which he was educated, his account of the economic legislation of the colonies is candid and tolerant. He does not allow himself to become either advocate or antagonist of these measures, but preserves carefully the attitude of an impartial observer. His account of these recent developments is graphic, while his characterization of more fundamental traits of social organization is just and well balanced. He is equally happy in his delineation of life in South Africa.

A SERIES OF lectures delivered by members of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society,† and now published, consider the different methods of beautifying our cities. The first lecture treats of the relation of art to life. The second lecture deals with the elements of beauty in the cities of the ancient world, and the possible aesthetic combinations in modern cities. In the succeeding lectures this thought is carried out in detail; the decoration of public buildings; public spaces, parks and gardens and color in architecture being treated in separate lectures. From the standpoint of civic development, the emphasis of the aesthetic instincts is becoming increasingly important. Many of the

**Les nouvelles sociétés Anglo-Saxonnes, Australie et Nouvelle-Zelande, Afrique Australe.* Par PIERRE LEROY-BEAULIEU. Pp. 493. Price 4 fr. Paris: A. Colin et Cie, 1897.

†*Art and Life, and the Building and Decoration of Cities.* A Series of Lectures by Members of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, Delivered at the Fifth Exhibition of the Society in 1896, Pp. 260. Price, 6s. London: Rivington, Percival & Co., 1897.

present evils in city life would not be tolerated by a population having well-developed artistic standards. It is, therefore, a matter of considerable importance that the best results of artistic construction and decoration be placed in such form as to be readily appreciated by the mass of the population. Although we cannot expect mere exposition of artistic principles to become the main factor in the development of new tastes and artistic standards, nevertheless it may play a part of some importance. Viewed in this light, all those interested in civic development will welcome this popular treatment of the æsthetic problems of cities.

THE BULLETIN of the Department of Labor for November, 1897, contains a lengthy and valuable paper by Dr. G. O. Virtue on "The Anthracite Mine Laborers." Dr. Virtue has been studying the anthracite coal industry for three years and his two publications evidence a thorough knowledge of the subject. The paper on "The Anthracite Combination" published in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, April, 1896, is a good historical sketch of one side of the anthracite industry. This paper on the mine laborers presents another aspect of the industry and one whose study is especially timely. The condition of the anthracite mine laborers is deplorable; they are underpaid, their employment is rendered unsteady by frequent closings of the mines, and they are especially subject to the competition of low grade immigrant labor. The consequences of these labor conditions are serious not only from the standpoint of the mine laborers themselves, but also because of the social dangers incident to the presence in the social organization of such a large body of discontented and turbulent men. It is well known that the causes which have produced this condition of the anthracite coal laborers are two, the forces which have led to the over-production or over-mining of anthracite coal, and the immigration policy adopted by the United States in the "Act to encourage immigration" passed in 1864. The worst phase of the industrial situation of the coal miners is that it does not seem to be one containing in itself forces of self-improvement. Since the downfall of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association which existed from 1868 to 1875, the miners have not succeeded in establishing an organization comprising the laborers in all the anthracite fields. The rapid substitution of foreign laborers for Americans makes organization more difficult, and this substitution is bound to continue under the present immigration laws of the United States. Dr. Virtue's paper gives a clear analysis of present conditions and a concise history of the events that have brought them about.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S Princeton Anniversary Address on "The Self-Made Man in American Life," has just appeared in Crowell's "What is Worth While Series" of booklets.* It is a candid, manly and inspiring discussion of the possibilities of usefulness and of the limitations present in that peculiar educational product known as the self-made man who has played so conspicuous a part in American life. Such men do not always realize their own limitations as clearly as Mr. Cleveland has stated them, and it would be well if every one on the road to success won in this way could be led to share the author's large views of duty and of the demands of public service. The series in which this little book appears takes its name from a booklet with that title by Anna Robertson Brown, Ph. D. (Mrs. Lindsay), published in 1893. Two more recent essays by the same author and in the same series, "Culture and Reform" (1896) and "Giving What We Have" (1897), are of interest to students of social topics.

PROFESSOR GUSTAV COHN, of the University of Göttingen, has published under the title, "*Die deutsche Frauenbewegung*,"† a very interesting study of the movement for the higher education and enlarged social activities of women in Germany. He has drawn largely upon his knowledge of the same movement in England for his inspiration and for his attitude toward events in Germany. The book is written in a liberal spirit by one who looks upon the slowness with which women in Germany are accorded opportunities for personal independence and culture as one of the obstacles to social progress in that country. On the other hand his contribution to the forward movement is conservative and based on a minute study of existing conditions and prompted by no desire to undermine the domestic qualities for which the German woman is famous. Professor Cohn's monograph is one that any careful student of the woman question in Germany will want to read. An appendix gives a good bibliography of German works on this subject.

IN A CAREFULLY prepared monograph,‡ the well-known historical investigator, M. Henri Doniol, gives us a minute account of the negotiations between M. Thiers and General Manteuffel, which resulted

* Pp. 32, cloth. Price, 35c. New York and Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1897.

† *Die deutsche Frauenbewegung*. By GUSTAV COHN. Pp. 226. Berlin: Gebrüder Paetel, 1896.

‡ *M. Thiers, le Comte de St-Vallier, le Gén. de Manteuffel; Libération du territoire (1871-1873), Documents inédits*. par HENRI DONIOL, Membre de l'Institut. Pp. 447. Price, 4fr. Paris: Armand Colin et Cie, 1897.

in the evacuation of French territory by the last German forces, in September, 1873. The work is based upon the hitherto unpublished correspondence of those engaged in the prolonged negotiations. M. Doniol observes with truth that the redemption of their territory by the French is one of those historical facts which hold everyone's attention at the time, but are speedily forgotten since they are neither intimately associated with the other events of the period nor with those which followed. Hence this work, conscientious as it is, is scarcely calculated to hold the attention of anyone except the special student of the period or of some survivor among the unfortunates who experienced the exasperation caused by the presence of the detested conquerors.

AT LAST STUDENTS of economic theory are provided with "A Brief Introduction to the Infinitesimal Calculus,"* written especially for their benefit, by a prominent mathematical economist. How great a boon this is, only those can say who have striven in vain to keep abreast of the literature of their subject because of their slight knowledge of the higher mathematics. Professor Fisher's little work is exceedingly clear and supplied with abundant examples which should make its mastery easy to any one not entirely without the mathematical faculty.

MR. GEORGE M. FISK, who received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Munich, in 1896, submitted for his thesis a monograph,† which has since been published, on the diplomatic and commercial relations between Germany and the United States. The body of the book is concerned with the history of the diplomatic relations of the United States and Germany, and the narrative is written in a painstaking and impartial manner. The tenth and twelfth chapters deal respectively with the commercial policy and the trade relations of the two countries. The chapter on commercial policy is a brief summary of the tariff policy of each country, compiled from secondary sources. The analysis of the mutual trade of the two countries is detailed and informing. It is

* Designed especially to aid in reading mathematical economics and statistics. By IRVING FISHER, Ph. D. Pp. vi, 84. Price, 75c. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1897.

† *Die handelspolitischen und sonstigen völkerrechtlichen Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Eine historisch-statistische Studie von Dr. GEORGE M. FISK.* Münchener Volkswirtschaftliche Studien. Pp. xiv, 254. Stuttgart, 1897.

to be hoped that an English edition of this excellent monograph may be brought out. In case this is done it would be well to change the order of chapters ten and eleven and complete the narrative of the diplomatic history before beginning the discussion of commerce. The book sadly wants an index.

ONE OF THE last volumes to be added to the Story of the Nations Series treats of the history of "British India."* Its author, Mr. R. W. Frazer, is an enthusiastic admirer of the country and its people, and exposes the weaknesses in the administrative system which the English government has adopted, at the same time that he eulogizes the work that men like Robert Clive and Sir John Lawrence have performed for the Indian empire. He even adds the name of Warren Hastings to the list of heroes of India, and devotes a chapter to proving that Hastings was a martyr to the ignorance and prejudice of English statesmen who never clearly understood what sort of a problem was presented in the government of India. Most interesting to the reader concerned with the contemporary phases of the Eastern question is the last chapter, in which the author describes the "Moral and Material Progress" of the country under British rule. He shows clearly that the great problem of the present is to adapt western ideas of governmental expenditure to eastern poverty. The mistake that Englishmen have made in trying to improve India has been the mistake of going too fast. They have introduced all sorts of reforms that the people were not ready for, and plunged the government more and more heavily into debt. The consequence is that taxation is now pushed to its extreme limit and the country is in a poor position to face any serious difficulty like a general crop failure or another rebellion. On the other hand the author shows how much is being done to educate the Indians themselves, and agrees with Sir Alfred Lyall that England's chief mission in India at present is to "superintend the tranquil elevation of the whole moral and intellectual standard" of the people.

AS A CAREFULLY digested, thorough and conservative study of social and economic conditions in the American cotton states during the time of slavery, Dr. Halle's recent book† will be a convenient work of reference for the student of this phase of American life.

* Pp. xviii, 399. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1897.

† Baumwollproduktion und Pflanzungswirtschaft in den Nordamerikanischen Südstaaten By Dr. ERNST VON HALLE. Pp. xxiv, 369. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1897.

The growth of the cotton culture in the Southern States is traced from the times of earliest planting. The course of the slave system is fully considered, and its effects on the social and industrial development of the country are clearly brought out. The gradual transformation of the region from small holdings to a landed aristocracy, dependent for all its supplies on the industrial centres of the North; the accompanying change in the thought of the people, from the deprecatory attitude of earlier writers to the pro-slavery economics of the school of Calhoun; the influence of the opposing anti-slavery theory, leading to the final crisis—all these and many other points of collateral interest are brought together and described in a concise and logical manner.

The bibliography is full and well chosen, and the book contains a series of statistical tabulations which are so compiled as to give much assistance to the reader. Dr. Halle has made a useful contribution to American economic history.

A NEW OUTLINE of European history from the year 476 to 1871* has just been brought out by Mr. Arthur Hassall, of Christ Church, Oxford, which boasts of several original features. In place of the division of history into periods and the presentation of the events for each country in succession, familiar in Ploetz, Mr. Hassall has adopted the plan of presenting in four parallel columns and in unbroken sequence contemporary happenings in Germany, Eastern, Southern and Northern Europe, England and France. By virtue of this arrangement the student has always before his eyes as he turns over the pages the events which happened in different parts of Europe during the same year. He is thus spared the trouble of constantly referring back or forward in order to maintain his grasp on contemporary events. This one merit will probably insure a wide use of the work as a book of reference, although the matter actually presented is in many respects less satisfactory than that to be found in other similar handbooks. The author seems to have made use exclusively of political histories in preparing his compilation. Events of the greatest importance in the social and economic history of Europe are passed over entirely. For example, there is no mention in these pages of the invention of printing or of the steam engine, while the only one of the important textile inventions which occurred in England during the latter half of last century to be referred to is that of the

* *A Handbook of European History, 476-1871.* Chronologically arranged. By ARTHUR HASSALL. Pp. iv, 383. Price, \$2.25. London and New York: The Macmillan Company, 1897.

spinning-mule, which is assigned to a wrong date (1775 instead of 1779). The book is liberally provided with appendices containing summaries of important periods, genealogical charts and lists of sovereigns. It is without an index.

ONE OF THE most interesting state treasurer's reports that has been issued during the current year is the "Biennial Report of the Treasurer of the State of Iowa,"* covering the period from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1897. Unlike so many state treasurers, the treasurer of Iowa, Mr. John Herriott, regards it as his duty to describe the financial operations of his state in such a way that every citizen may understand them. The result is that his report contains an exceedingly lucid explanation of the various steps by which Iowa has plunged into debt during the last two years, and an instructive criticism of some of the administrative features of Iowa's financial system. Between July 1, 1895, and June 30, 1897, warrants against the state treasury were issued to the amount of \$4,748,264.33, and of these, warrants to the amount of \$447,500.73 remained unpaid at the close of the fiscal year. The greater part of these had been presented and endorsed by the treasurer so that they might draw interest at six per cent, there being no money in the treasury with which to pay them. Not all of this sum represents a deficit of receipts below expenditures, however, for against it is to be placed small balances in the state and county treasuries, reducing the uncovered floating debt to \$366,741.96. The report explains this deficit in part by reference to the extraordinary expenditures entailed by accidents to state institutions and in part by reference to the falling off in revenue due to the business depression, and furnishes abundant reasons for believing that it will be made good during the next biennial period if the reforms urged in the report are carried out. These reforms refer to three matters. First, it is urged that a change ought to be made in the taxing laws of the state which should cause the revenue to come in at quarterly instead of semi-annual periods, and thus supply the treasury with funds at the times that it has to make its heaviest disbursements. Such a change would enable the treasurer in normal years to meet the obligations of the state without recourse to the expensive expedient of a floating debt. Secondly, the treasurer believes that the sale of unpaid warrants, which according to the laws of the state draw interest at six per cent from the date that they have been presented for payment and endorsed as "unpaid" by the treasurer, ought

* By JOHN HERRIOTT, Treasurer. Pp. 118. Des Moines: F. R. Conway, 1897.

to be controlled entirely by state officials. The credit of Iowa is so excellent that these six per cent state warrants command high premiums, and under the present system these premiums are lost to the state. The third reform has to do with the collateral inheritance tax, which at present is very poorly administered. The difficulty with this tax in Iowa is that no one department of the government is made responsible for its assessment and collection. In consequence a large proportion of estates passing to collateral heirs escape the tax in part or altogether. The remedy suggested is that the state treasurer be given more ample powers in connection with this tax and that the courts be relieved of their responsibilities in the matter. In addition to the information in regard to Iowa's financial system interesting comparisons are suggested in the Report between the taxing system of that state and those of other states, and this makes it especially valuable.

"**FAITH AND SOCIAL SERVICE**"* is the title of the volume of Lowell Lectures for 1896 which were given by Dean Hodges, of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge. The topics discussed in these eight lectures were (1) The New Forces; (2) Indifference; (3) Doubt; (4) Poverty; (5) Labor; (6) Moral Reform; (7) The City; (8) The Divided Church. They are models of literary form, full of wit and humor, and yet dealing with most serious social evils in a fair and thoroughly scientific spirit. Dr. Hodges shows that he has knowledge of the scientific literature on the topics he discusses, and he is not carried away by his sympathies, but is exceedingly strong in his analysis of existing conditions and their causes, and is conservative in his constructive propositions. It is a book that will fill the want keenly felt in almost all the churches of the present time for light on the moral aspects of the social problems with which the church has to deal. It is perhaps not to the credit of economists and sociologists that a theologian by profession has supplied this want rather better than any one else up to the present moment.

IN THE THIRD volume of the *Bibliothèque Socialiste Internationale*, Professor Antonio Labriola supplies an interesting history and defence of Karl Marx's social philosophy under the title, "*Essais sur la conception matérialiste de l'histoire.*"† In the author's opinion the

* *Faith and Social Service.* Pp. 270. Price, \$1.25. New York: Thos. Whittaker, 1896.

† Avec une préface de G. Sorel. Pp. 348. Price, 3.50 fr. Paris: Giard et Brière, 1897.

ideas of Marx have been grossly misunderstood, and a large part of his work is devoted to explaining away difficulties and replying to captious critics. The work will be interesting to foreign readers for the evidence it furnishes of the progress "scientific socialism" is making in France.

THE MONOGRAPH * OF Dr. Reizenstein upon the early history of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is devoted largely to a chronological account of the construction of the road and of the financing of the enterprise. A chapter of thirteen pages contains a discussion of the "general results" which the road has produced upon the economic development of Baltimore and Maryland. One dislikes to speak disparagingly of a work that gives evidence of thorough research, but the monograph under review is disappointing for two reasons. In the first place the chronological narration of the events connected with the construction of an American railroad has comparatively little value at the present time. Several such narratives have been written and they all tell much the same story. Railway history should now be studied with reference to the light which American experience throws upon the numerous present problems of railroad transportation. The second disappointing feature of Dr. Reizenstein's monograph is that it stops just when the history of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad begins to be important for students of transportation, *i. e.*, when the Baltimore & Ohio became one of several rival trunk lines. The problems of railway management and of governmental regulation that resulted from the competition and consolidation of railroads became prominent after 1853. A discriminating interpretation of the history of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad since that date would be of much value.

IN A SMALL volume entitled "*Die Produktions und Preisentwicklung der Rohprodukte der Textilindustrie*,"† Dr. Wilhelm Schultze has given us a monograph which will be very helpful in connection with studies of price movements and standards of value. The author follows the suggestion made by Dr. Lindsay in his "*Preisbewegung der Edelmetalle*" that groups of related articles should be studied as to their conditions of production and consumption in various periods

**The Economic History of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1827-1853.* By MILTON REIZENSTEIN, Ph. D. Pp. 89. Price, 50 cents. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1897.

† Pp. viii, 107. Price, 2.50 m. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1896.

before any attempt is made to estimate the causes of their rise or fall in price. In general Dr. Schultze follows the same method as Dr. Lindsay, selecting the raw products of the textile industries for consideration. The material which he has brought together bearing on the variations in price and conditions of production and consumption of cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp and jute, gives a very clear picture of the changes in these industries, and forms the best kind of a basis for an intelligent understanding of the price fluctuations. The author is very happy in his use of diagrams, but rather timid in drawing deductions from his material. He is perhaps right in not assigning statistically the amount of fall in price to the various causes he enumerates, but all his readers will not agree that he has accounted for all the fall in price without taking into account monetary causes at all. It should be noted also that the period covered by this investigation is from 1851 to 1890, and that the author has wisely chosen for comparisons the average prices for the five years, 1851-55, as a base line instead of the usual date of 1873, which is not fairly representative of normal conditions.

THE COAL MINING industry seems to be one peculiarly liable to the evils of excessive competition. In nearly every country where coal is produced complaints of a too rapid and unprofitable production are accompanied by frequent strikes on the part of coal miners whose wages have been reduced to the starvation point. In "Some Notes on the Present State of the Coal Trade in the United Kingdom,"* Mr. D. A. Thomas, M. P., describes in detail the evil as it presents itself in the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal district. In addition to statistics in regard to the coal production and exportation of the United Kingdom, his monograph contains information in regard to the coal trade of other countries and brief descriptions of the different plans that have been adopted in Germany and this country for curtailing production. On the basis of the facts which he has collected he proposes that the colliery owners in South Wales and Monmouthshire enter into an agreement, which shall have the binding force of law, to limit the production of their respective mines for each mouth to a certain stipulated proportion of the total output of the whole district. Those mines which produce more than their share are to pay fines in proportion to their excessive production to be used to compensate those colliery owners who should produce less than their quota. The advantage of this arrangement would be that each colliery owner would be interested in producing his share and no more than his

* Pp. 85. Price, 5s. Cardiff, 1896.

share of coal during any one period. All being alike interested in maintaining a remunerative price, the author reasonably anticipates as a result of this arrangement the cessation of the present cut-throat competition. Whether the colliery owners can agree on their respective proportions of the total production and whether they can be made to adhere to an agreement once entered into, are questions which the future must decide.

REVIEWS.

The Middle Period, 1817-1858. By JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph. D., LL. D. Pp. xvi, 544. Price \$1.75. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1897.

In Professor Burgess's latest work we have added to our stock of histories a book which by the frankness, directness, and expressiveness of its style has attracted more than usual attention. Covering the period between 1817 and 1858, there is attempted an interpretation of American history which will demonstrate to the South "its error in secession and rebellion." There are no foot-notes, nothing but the usual list of titles; for the author has gone "to original matter, which is usually disconnected and fragmentary, and practically inaccessible to the general reader."

An account of American historiography written twenty-five years hence will place the work of our historians in an interesting light. Thinness may be too harsh a word to use, but certainly inadequateness of conception may be applied without any injustice to that labor which thus far has been spent in portraying the development of the United States. Except Henry Adams and Professor McMaster, no writer brings to his work anything but the conventional literary, legalistic, and essentially parliamentary frame of mind. Leaving aside any discussion as to the meaning of history or whether a writer can give *all* the facts, there remains the feeling that though the points of contact are many, they are all on the surface; that there is missed the few deep points on which the life and heart of the period is centred. One feels the force of the tendency to attend to the externals of history, to the transitory forms which it assumes, rather than to the principles of permanent application which it includes.

There are indications that the writers on American history are departing from the old lines and it is a disappointment that Professor Burgess has not followed them. Written from the point of view of the constitutional lawyer his work adds practically nothing